

SULTAN STANDS ALL ALONE

Clearly Demonstrated There is No Hope of Dividing the Powers.

ALL PARTIES FEELING THEIR POSITION

Interesting Story of the Porte's Efforts to Break the Agreement Now Existing Between the Nations Acting Against Him.

Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press. BULGARIA, Dec. 3.—(via Sofia Bulletin, Dec. 4.)—The eastern question is passing through a period of rumors, set afloat as a balloon of trial to test the temper in which this or that movement would be received by the powers. Thus, a few days ago, a story was floated to the effect that Great Britain had proposed the dismemberment of Turkey to Russia and that the latter had refused to take part in such a partitioning of the Ottoman empire. Soon after this story had been digested it was denied from a number of sources.

Then it was reported that Russia, after the sultan had made a direct appeal to the czar, had consented to wait its demands for an extra guardship in the Bosphorus and that this had been one of the causes of Great Britain withdrawing the Dryad from the entrance of the Dardanelles after the sultan had refused to issue a permit allowing the vessel to pass.

Lastly, yesterday after the meeting of the ambassador, it was rumored that Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had notified the Porte that Great Britain gave the sultan until Saturday next in which to issue the firmans demanded, and that if they were not forthcoming by that time an extra British guardship would pass the straits without the sultan's permission.

AN ERA OF SURPRISES.

It was intimated in these dispatches, however, that this is an era of surprises and it was hinted that another one is at hand. This, like all the other forecasts of the situation made from here to the Associated press, turns out to be correct. The sultan has all along believed, and the powers have all along apparently acquiesced, that Russia would not act in accord with Great Britain, and therefore Russia, France and even Germany might be counted upon to oppose any active interference upon the part of Great Britain in the Turkish empire. In fact, this belief was almost general in the political world throughout the world. The contrary view received with polite smiles of incredulity.

It became known today, however, to the surprise of the skeptics, that Russia is in accord with the powers in their view of the sultan's need for no sympathy from the czar or his advisers in anything in any way tending to thwart the determination of the powers to have order restored throughout the Turkish empire and measures taken for the protection of the lives and property of all the Christian subjects of the sultan. This view has cast a demoralizing spell over the Turkish empire and the ministers have been in almost constant attendance upon the sultan ever since.

NO COMFORT FOR ABDUL.

The details of the developing of this little surprise are as follows: When Great Britain threatened to force the passage of the Dardanelles by the Dryad, the sultan appealed personally to the governments of Russia, Austria, Germany and France, begging them to restore to him the powers to have order restored throughout the Turkish empire and measures taken for the protection of the lives and property of all the Christian subjects of the sultan. This appeal was met with a polite smile of incredulity.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

The Armenian patriarch has now sent an appeal to all Christians throughout the world and to tell all Christian nations and peoples to send help to relieve the misery resulting from the recent massacres and pillaging in Armenia.

AUSTRIA IS FIRM.

The Austrian minister for foreign affairs, Count Golobowski, was even more explicit than Prince Lobanoff in his reply to the Turkish ambassador at Vienna to understand clearly that a complete understanding existed among the powers, and that Turkey must not persist in her present dilatory policy regarding the demands of the powers for extra guardships or in pushing the work of restoring order in Asiatic Turkey and preventing further outbreaks.

THE REPLY OF M. BETHLIEU.

The reply of M. Bethlieu, the French minister for foreign affairs, was almost identical with that of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky.

FINALLY, THROUGH PRINCE HOHENLOHE AND FRIEDRICH MARSCHELL VON LIBERSTEIN, EMPEROR WILLIAM GAVE THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN NO CONSOLATION AT ALL.

He was finally told that the powers were undoubtedly acting in their best interests and in the best interests of the Turkish empire in any demands made upon the Porte, and that the sultan was plainly warned that the sultan could not expect the support or sympathy of Germany in any continued opposition to the will of the powers.

THIS APPARENTLY THE SULTAN SHOWS THAT HE NO LONGER HAS A BACKER IN EUROPE, BUT THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING THE EXTRA GUARD SHIPS IS STILL UNSETTLED, AND THIS WILL LEAVE OPEN THE QUESTION WHETHER GREAT BRITAIN OR HAS NOT GIVEN THE SULTAN UNTIL SATURDAY IN WHICH TO ISSUE THE FIRMANS.

NEWS FROM ZEITOUN.

To the relief of the diplomatic corps at least news has at last been received from

Zeitoun. These advices, which are from Turkish sources, state that the Turkish delegates sent by the commander of the Turkish forces at Marash to treat with the insurgents for the surrender of Zeitoun were halted outside Zeitoun at an Armenian outpost. The message of which they were bearers was then conveyed to the Armenian commander, but the delegates were not allowed to pass the outpost and were not permitted to enter Zeitoun. The delegates, however, were informed that the 400 captured Turkish soldiers, who were said to have fraternized with the Armenians, had been released, with the exception of nine soldiers, who were alleged to have been "murdered." It is believed that they were killed during the fighting which preceded the surrender of the town.

It is understood that the concentration of troops at Marash is about completed and the advance on Zeitoun, which is only fifteen miles from Marash, may be expected at any time.

The general opinion expressed here is that the Armenians of Zeitoun will be shown no mercy, and that the Armenian commander, in dealing with the insurgents made by the Turkish government after representations on the subject had been made by the representatives of the powers.

PANIC AT CAESAREA.

The fanatical outbreak at Caesarea on November 30 was due to a false report that some Armenians had attacked a number of Mussulman soldiers, and that in one version of the affair, in any case, it is known that about sixty Armenians were killed and that a large number were wounded. The great-est feeling in Caesarea is that the Armenians as a rule are barricaded in their houses and are not to be taken out of them by force, and that the Turkish officials have made all the preparations possible to defend themselves.

AN AUSTRIAN NAMED PETROWICH, CHIEF OF THE OFFICIAL TOBACCO REGIE OFFICE, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED NEAR KHARPUT. NO DETAILS HAVE YET REACHED HERE.

Turkish officials at Erzerum, Erzinglan, Harput, and Bitlis continue to report to the Armenian authorities to telegraph to the Patriarch here demanding the recall of the Armenian bishop on account of the latter's telegraphic messages to the municipalities, Salubry detailing the deplorable condition of the country and appealing for the assistance of Great Britain in behalf of his co-religionists.

POLICE MAKING ARRESTS.

The police have resumed making arrests of Armenians and are treating as suspects the main batches to their own country on the plea that they are engaged in conspiring against the Turkish government, that their presence here is a menace to the peace, and that they are liable to cause another serious outbreak in this city or its neighborhood. At the rate the police are now working they should be able to clear the city of Armenians in a very short time.

INSOLVENT BANKER AT LIBERTY.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 4.—A special to the Star from St. Francis, Kan., says: The case of the state against ex-Cashier R. H. Kendig for receiving money when his bank was insolvent has been dismissed. Kendig was released from the State Penitentiary, Kan., which he had been confined in since May, 1893. He was arrested, took a change of venue to this county, then to Thomas county, was there tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

SAM'L O. POSEN LOSES HIS FURNITURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Deputy Sheriff Gerty went to the residence of Maurice B. Strellinger, or Curtis, the actor, better known as "Sam'l O. Posen," in St. Nicholas avenue, armed with a writ of replevin against Mr. Curtis and his wife for \$2,000 in favor of Mrs. Nina Daker. The writ was issued in a charge of the Turkish officials that printers circulate time is well established, for hardly a day passes without some discovery of this kind.

Next Encampment of the G. A. R.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—The administrative committee of the Grand Army of the Republic today fixed the dates for the next encampment as September 1 to 4, 1896. On Tuesday, September 1, will come the naval parade and opening day; September 2, the grand parade, which may be the grandest ever held; on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th, the encampment proper will be in session. The officials are making the rounds of the hotels this afternoon.

General Escata Charges a Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Mannet Casin, General Antonio Escata's right hand man, has chartered the small tug Barclay, Golden, and vague stories of an expedition against Salvador are floating about. The supposition is that Escata will be taken on board at Acapulco and that some plan to get himself and friends into Salvador has been determined upon. The tug will sail today or tomorrow.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Mechanical Engineers Elect Officers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—At today's meeting of the Society of Mechanical Engineers the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, John Fritz, Bethlehem, Pa.; vice presidents, A. H. Ball, New York; Jesse M. Smith, Detroit; M. L. Holman, St. Louis; George W. Melville, Washington; Charles H. Manning, Manchester, N. H.; Francis W. Dean, Boston.

Freight Train Badly Mangled.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 4.—Freight train No. 58, southbound on the Norfolk and Western, was wrecked at Patrick creek at 2 o'clock this morning. Fireman Ganz was fatally hurt and others were seriously injured. The engine and fifteen box cars are a total wreck. Loss heavy.

ARMENIANS THE AGGRESSORS

Turkish Official Account of the Recent Disturbances at Trebizonde.

EARNEST EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE

Receipt of News of the Constantinople Riots Started It Up Afresh After the Difficulty Had Apparently Quietened Down.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Turkish legation has received from the sublime Porte the following account of the Armenian troubles at Trebizonde, signed by the civil and military officials, the ulamas and notables of the vilayet, Mussulman, Greek orthodox and Catholic: "General Bahri Pasha, ex-Vali of Van, who spent several days at Trebizonde in returning from Van, and Hamdi Pasha, commander of the Redifs at Trebizonde, in company with Rashid, the Persian consul at Trebizonde, has joined Omar Effendi, the director of the posts and telegraphs, and Suleiman Bey, the commander of the mounted police of the vilayet, were crossing on Wednesday, the 2d of October, 1895, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the Ouzun Sokak street, which opens into the Charki square, in the city itself of Trebizonde, when a certain Armenian, a servant in the employ of the Armenian bishop of Trebizonde, and who was suspected of being affiliated with the revolutionary committee, and another individual, also an Armenian, fired on them several times with revolver, wounding Bahri Pasha in the calf of the leg and Rashid in the face. Armenak and his accomplice were immediately arrested.

"This incident, being the first to occur in Trebizonde since the Armenian subjects of the Ottoman empire had commenced to commit crimes and to enter into rebellion in different parts of the empire, caused naturally a certain commotion among the population. Two days later, on the following Friday, at about 9 o'clock at night, several Mussulmans belonging to the trades union, having met with some Armenians, who were being sought by the police, as being incriminated in the attack upon the two pashas; they addressed him in these terms: 'You are a traitor, you are a traitor to us, you are a traitor to the authorities.'

"Hatehik, instantly drawing out his revolver, fired upon them a number of times. Rashid, who was passing at the moment by in a neighboring street, heard the shots, and wishing to know their cause, turned into the street from which the shots were being fired. He saw Hatehik, who was instantly shot and killed.

"This second incident, following so closely upon the first, caused a great excitement, and at the sound of the shots the population in the neighboring quarters precipitated itself into the streets, some carrying arms and some unarmed. A rumor having been circulated to the effect that the Armenians had gone to the government houses and assassinated the wali, the populace immediately started in the direction of the wali's house, and a great confusion and riot were the result. However, the civil and military authorities, and also the Zapties and agents of the police, were stationed at the principal points of the city, having stationed themselves at the entrance of the streets, did finally succeed, after great difficulties, in calming the riot and dispersing the crowd. They explained that the Armenians had done nothing.

KEPT UP THE AGITATION.

"The repetition of the shots by the Armenian conspirators and the non-arrest of one of their number, who accompanied the effect of keeping up public agitation. On the other hand, the lack of confidence in the authorities and in the Mussulman population, which was excited by the Armenian agitator, no longer opened their shops, necessarily greatly accentuated the existing feeling. "In view of this critical situation, a certain number of foreigners, who were acting as representatives of the Armenian bishop of Trebizonde, and also the most prominent citizens of the city were summoned to the government house, where they were already present, and one merchant, a certain Mahouhan, answered the summons and presented themselves. They were implored to remain quiet, and to refrain from any repetition of such scenes, and were also required to state where the two accused were in hiding, the arrest of whom would aid in the apprehension of the other. In answer to these exhortations, however, the merchant declared that he had never interfered, and never would interfere, in the affairs of the community. Indeed, he stated that he had not known the accused, and that, judging from what he had heard, it would appear that the two pashas had been wounded and that others were already dead, and that he would be well to arrest the real criminals and allow the arrested Armenians their freedom.

EFFORTS TO QUIET THE EXCITEMENT.

"It was observed to them that both of the cases were of public notoriety and, indeed, the accused had been seen in the streets of the city, and had been witnessed by a number of persons, and that as for Hatehik, he had not yet been arrested and yet inhabited the city. It was therefore, most improper that they should simulate ignorance and take the part of the criminals, and Father Mesrob and the merchant were therefore again exhorted to have the counsel of the authorities and to summon the more prominent citizens to meet at their house to discuss the situation and also to reveal the hiding place of the criminals, and thereby aid the authorities in calming the existing excitement.

These two incidents having been followed by the arrest of the rioters in Constantinople, brought about by some Armenian vagabonds, the public excitement became greater than ever; every one became alarmed and the Armenians began to walk around armed to the teeth and not to open their arms to the wali, the governor general, wishing to prevent if possible blood riots, proceeded on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th of October, accompanied by the president of the municipality, to the Charki square and there in one of the principal stores assembled a large number of prominent citizens, both Mussulman and Christians. They were not to cause trouble and to help quiet the people.

It was precisely at this moment, however, that the rioters proposed an attack on the residence of the foreign consul at the moment of the day, and that the rioters, on the side of the foreign consul, and the school and other religious establishments, as well as the residences of foreigners, while the trouble lasted, were guarded by the regular troops and the zapties. Certain particular families were lodged for protection in the houses of prominent citizens, and wherever the zapties and the troops failed, it was the Mussulman and Christian leading men who took their places.

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TROOPS GUARDED CONSULATES.

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ARMENIANS THE AGGRESSORS

Turkish Official Account of the Recent Disturbances at Trebizonde.

EARNEST EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE

Receipt of News of the Constantinople Riots Started It Up Afresh After the Difficulty Had Apparently Quietened Down.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Turkish legation has received from the sublime Porte the following account of the Armenian troubles at Trebizonde, signed by the civil and military officials, the ulamas and notables of the vilayet, Mussulman, Greek orthodox and Catholic: "General Bahri Pasha, ex-Vali of Van, who spent several days at Trebizonde in returning from Van, and Hamdi Pasha, commander of the Redifs at Trebizonde, in company with Rashid, the Persian consul at Trebizonde, has joined Omar Effendi, the director of the posts and telegraphs, and Suleiman Bey, the commander of the mounted police of the vilayet, were crossing on Wednesday, the 2d of October, 1895, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the Ouzun Sokak street, which opens into the Charki square, in the city itself of Trebizonde, when a certain Armenian, a servant in the employ of the Armenian bishop of Trebizonde, and who was suspected of being affiliated with the revolutionary committee, and another individual, also an Armenian, fired on them several times with revolver, wounding Bahri Pasha in the calf of the leg and Rashid in the face. Armenak and his accomplice were immediately arrested.

"This incident, being the first to occur in Trebizonde since the Armenian subjects of the Ottoman empire had commenced to commit crimes and to enter into rebellion in different parts of the empire, caused naturally a certain commotion among the population. Two days later, on the following Friday, at about 9 o'clock at night, several Mussulmans belonging to the trades union, having met with some Armenians, who were being sought by the police, as being incriminated in the attack upon the two pashas; they addressed him in these terms: 'You are a traitor, you are a traitor to us, you are a traitor to the authorities.'

"Hatehik, instantly drawing out his revolver, fired upon them a number of times. Rashid, who was passing at the moment by in a neighboring street, heard the shots, and wishing to know their cause, turned into the street from which the shots were being fired. He saw Hatehik, who was instantly shot and killed.

"This second incident, following so closely upon the first, caused a great excitement, and at the sound of the shots the population in the neighboring quarters precipitated itself into the streets, some carrying arms and some unarmed. A rumor having been circulated to the effect that the Armenians had gone to the government houses and assassinated